## In the Claims:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (currently amended) A method for reducing combustion residues in exhaust gases generated from the combustion of a fuel, comprising-including treating the exhaust gases before releasing them in the environment, characterized in that wherein:

said treating the exhaust gases comprises includes performing a post-combustion process performed by:

feeding the exhaust gases to a radiant combustion reactor including a radiant combustion chamber and means adapted to supply energy to the radiant combustion chamber, the radiant combustion reactor being adapted to transform the supplied energy into radiant energy radiating within the radiant combustion chamber; and

submitting the exhaust gases to <u>the radiant energy in athe radiant combustion</u> reactor (125), so as to increase <u>raise a the temperature of the exhaust gases to till a value sufficient to cause self-combustion.</u>

- 2. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, in which within the radiant combustion reactor the temperature of the exhaust gases is increased to a value in the range from approximately 250 °C to approximately 1800 °C, particularly from approximately 400 °C to approximately 1400 °C, preferably from approximately 900 °C to approximately 1200 °C and, even more preferably, from approximately 900 °C to approximately 1100 °C.
- 3. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1-or-2, further comprising submitting the exhaust gases to filtering (130a,130b) so as to substantially eliminate residual uncombusted dust and particulate material present in the exhaust gases, said filtering being performed at least after the post-combustion.
- 4. (original) The method according to claim 3, in which said post-combustion process is carried out in at least two stages, the method comprising submitting the exhaust gases to said filtering also between the two stages.

- 5. (currently amended) The method according to claim 3-or 4, in which said filtering includes one or more among is an active and an inactive filtering.
- 6. (currently amended) The method according to any one of the preceding claims 1, further comprising including pre-heating (120) the exhaust gases before performing the post-combustion process.
- 7. (currently amended) The method according to claim <u>66-when depending on claim-2</u>, in which said pre-heating the exhaust gases <u>comprises-includes</u> bringing <u>the exhaust gases</u> temperature <u>of the exhaust gases</u>-over approximately 400 °C, preferably in the range from approximately 400 °C to approximately 700 °C.
- 8. (currently amended) The method according to claim 7, in which said preheating the exhaust gases comprises includes accelerating and compressing (123,121) the exhaust gases.
- 9. (currently amended) The method according to any one of the preceding claims 1, further comprising including lowering a temperature (135) of the exhaust gases temperature after performing the post-combustion process before releasing the post-combusted exhaust gases in the environment.
- 10. (currently amended) The method according to claim 9, in which the temperature of the post-combusted exhaust gases is lowered to a value in the range from approximately 1050 °C to approximately 150 °C.
- 11. (currently amended) The method according to claim 9 or 10 as depending on claim-3, in which said lowering the temperature of the post-combusted exhaust gases is performed after said filtering the temperature of the post-combusted exhaust gases is lowered to a value in the range from approximately 50 °C to approximately 150 °C.
- 12. (currently amended) The method according to any one of claims 9, 10 or 11 as depending on claim 6, in which said lowering the temperature of the exhaust gases comprises includes:

providing a heat exchanger;

causing the post-combusted gases pass through the heat exchanger;
causing the exhaust gases to be post-combusted invest the heat exchanger,
in order to exploiting a heat released by the post-combusted exhaust gases for preheating ef-the exhaust gases to be post-combusted.

- 13. (currently amended) The method according to any one of the preceding claims 1, in which the post-combustion process is carried out continuously, with the exhaust gases to be submitted to post-combustion being in substantially contiguity relationship with the post-combusted exhaust gases within the radiant combustion reactor.
- 14. (currently amended) The method according to any one of claims 1 to 12, in which the post-combustion process is carried out partially continuously, with the exhaust gases to be submitted to post-combustion being separated from the post-combusted exhaust gases within the radiant combustion reactor of at a time of the order of 10<sup>-6</sup> to 10<sup>-2</sup> seconds.
- 15. (currently amended) The method according to any one of claims 1 to 12, in which the post-combustion process is carried out discontinuously, with the exhaust gases already submitted to post-combustion being kept substantially separated from the exhaust gases to be submitted to post-combustion.
- 16. (currently amended) An apparatus (100) for reducing combustion residues, particularly pollutants, in exhaust gases generated from the combustion of a-fuel, comprising-including a system means-for the treatmenting the of exhaust gases before releasing them in the environment,

## characterized in thatwherein

said <u>exhaust gases</u> treat<u>menting system-means comprises includes</u> a radiant combustion reactor (125)-wherein the exhaust gases are caused to pass through, so as<u>in order</u> to be submitted to radiant energy for increasing-raisinga temperature of the exhaust gases <u>temperature</u> to a value sufficient to cause self-combustion, thereby a post-combustion process of the exhaust gases is performed before releasing them in the environment.

- 17. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 16, in which within the radiant combustion reactor the temperature of the exhaust gases temperature is increased to a value in the range from approximately 250 °C to approximately 1800 °C, particularly from approximately 400 °C to approximately 1400 °C, preferably from approximately 900 °C to approximately 1200 °C, more preferably from approximately 900 °C to approximately 1100 °C.
- 18. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 16-or 17, further comprising-including a filtering means device (130a,130b) adapted to substantially eliminate residual uncombusted dust and particulate material present in the exhaust gases, said filtering means device (130b) being located arranged at least downstream the radiant combustion reactor.
- 19. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 18, in which said radiant combustion reactor comprises-includes at least-two chambers at the end, one downstream the other, the filtering means device (130a) being additionally located arranged between the two chambers.
- 20. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 18 or 19, in which the filtering means device comprise includes one or more among active filters and inactive filters, particularly selective filters based on ceramic and zeolite materials.
- 21. (currently amended) The apparatus according to any one of claims 16-to 20, further comprising including a pre-heating chamber (120), upstream the radiant combustion reactor, for pre-heating the exhaust gases before performing the post-combustion process.
- 22. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 21-when depending on claim 17, in which in said pre-heating chamber the exhaust gases are pre-heated to a temperature over approximately 400 °C, preferably in the range from approximately 400 °C to approximately 700 °C.

- 23. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 21, in which said pre-heating chamber includes <u>a devicemeans</u> (121) for accelerating and compressing the exhaust gases, particularly one or more among a fan or an arrangement of fans, a turbine, a turbocompressor.
- 24. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 23, in which said pre-heating chamber further comprises includes a Venturi tube (123) for further accelerating the exhaust gases.
- 25. (currently amended) The apparatus according to any one of claims 16 to 24, further comprising including a heat-exchange devicearrangement (135) downstream the radiant combustion reactor, for lowering a temperature of the exhaust gases temperature after performing the post-combustion process before releasing the post-combusted exhaust gases in the environment.
- 26. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 25, in which the heat-exchange <u>device</u>arrangement is adapted to lowering the temperature of the post-combusted exhaust gases to a value in the range from approximately 100 °C to approximately 150 °C.
- 27. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 25-or 26 as depending on claim 18, in which said heat-exchange arrangement device is placed downstream said filtering means device.
- 28. (currently amended) The apparatus according to any one of-claims 25, 26 or 27 as depending on claim 21, in which said heat-exchange arrangement device is operatively coupled to-with the pre-heating chamber, so that a-the heat released by the post-combusted exhaust gases in the heat-exchange arrangement device is exploited for the pre-heating the exhaust gases in the pre-heating chamber.
- 29. (currently amended) The apparatus according to any one of claims 16 to 28, further comprising including a control unit (140), particularly an electronic, programmable control unit, for the controlling the post-combustion process control.

- 30. (currently amended) The apparatus according to any one of claims 16-to 29, in which the radiant combustion chamber comprises includes an enclosed path for the exhaust gases, and a heating means device associated with the enclosed path for heating walls-thereof.
- 31. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 30, in which said heating means system comprises includes Joule-effect heaters (305a,305b;405a,405c,405d;505a-d;607;707;810;910a,b).
- 32. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 31, in which said enclosed path comprises includes an arrangement system of ducts (300;400;500;600;700;800) comprising including at least one duct for the passage of the exhaust gases, and having associated therewith electrical resistors for heating the duct walls.
- 33. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 32, in which said arrangement of ducts comprises at least one among a substantially "U"-shaped (300), a substantially double "U"-shaped (400)-or a substantially "W"-shaped (500) arrangement of ducts, at least one of said ducts having wound around it at least one spiral resistor controllably powered for heating the duct walls.
- 34. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 31, comprising an arrangement of ducts associated with at least one heat radiating panel (605a,605b;705a), having embedded therewith a Joule-effect heat generator (607;707).
- 35. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 30, in which said heating means-system comprises-includes an optical radiation source (1020;1120;1220;1320), particularly a laser.
- 36. (original) The apparatus according to claim 35, in which said optical radiation source comprises at least one laser.

- 37. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 36, in which said at least one said laser is operated in pulsed mode.
- 38. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 36-or 37, further comprising <u>an optical radiation reflecting/deflecting means-arrangement</u> (1007;1105;1200a) for reflecting/deflecting the optical radiation onto the enclosed path.
- 39. (currently amended) The apparatus according to any one of claims 16 to 38, in which a gases separation means system (1405;1505;1605) is are provided within the radiant combustion reactor for determining a separation of different parts of the exhaust gases undergoing different phases of the post-combustion process.
- 40. (currently amended) The apparatus according to claim 39, in which said gases means separation system comprise-includes a rotor rotatably arranged inside the radiant combustion reactor.
- 41. (currently amended) A system comprising including a fuel combustion apparatus (105) in which a fuel combustion process of a fuel takes place, and an apparatus (100) for treating exhaust gases originating originated from by the combustion process, wherein said apparatus for treating the exhaust gases is realized according to any one of the claims 16 to 40 includes a radiant combustion reactor wherein the exhaust gases are caused to pass through, so as to be submitted to radiant energy for increasing a temperature of the exhaust gases temperature to a value sufficient to cause self-combustion, thereby a post-combustion process of the exhaust gases is performed before releasing them in the environment.
- 42. (original) The system according to claim 41, in which said fuel combustion apparatus is an internal combustion engine, particularly a vehicle engine.
- 43. (currently amended) The system according to claim 41, in which said fuel combustion apparatus is a burner of a-heating system.

44. (new) The system according to claim 41, in which said fuel combustion apparatus is a steam boiler for the production of electrical power.